

Bulletin

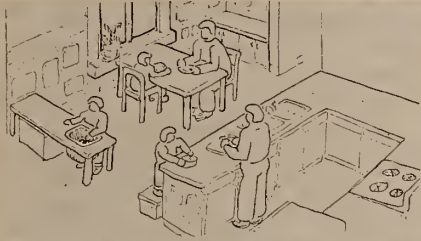
No. 12 34th year

University of Toronto

Monday, January 26, 1981



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Blood donor clinic at MSB

The Spring 1981 Blood Donor Clinic at U of T will be held in the Medical Sciences Building Jan. 26-30. Hours are 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday and 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Thursday.

Principals, deans and directors have been asked by Vice-Presidents Donald Ivey and William Alexander to be as accommodating as possible in facilitating staff participation in the clinic.

The MSB clinic has the capacity to handle about 2,000 donors during the week. Past experience has shown that the first two days of the clinic, and mornings generally, are less busy than other times, so attendance at these times will likely minimize delays.

It usually takes 20 minutes to register, donate, rest, have refreshments and be on your way. If it's your first visit, it will take a little longer.

If more convenient, members of the University community can attend and donate at the daily ManuLife Clinic (Bay and Bloor) this week — attendance will be credited to the U of T clinic if you tell them you're from the University.

Personal property on University premises

The University does not assume any responsibility for the personal property owned by any faculty member, employee or student, nor does the University carry any insurance that would cover personal property while on University premises.

Some personal insurance policies provide an extension covering property temporarily away from home. However, it is suggested that you check your insurance policies with your agent or broker to ensure that you have the coverage you wish and are aware of uninsured risks to your personal property.



Tribute to Herbert Marshall McLuhan

Professor Emeritus of English

4.15 p.m.

Thursday, January 29, 1981

Convocation Hall
University of Toronto

The academic procession
will form in the
Council Chamber, Simcoe Hall,
at 4.05 p.m.

Underfunding pleas beginning to be heard

Operating grants will increase 10.1 percent next year

A 10.1 percent increase in the level of funding for Ontario universities in 1981-82 was announced Jan. 22 by Premier William Davis and Minister of Colleges and Universities Bette Stephenson. The announcement was made to Ontario university executive heads and board chairmen, who expressed relief that their underfunding refrain was being acknowledged. Last year's increase was 7.2 percent.

While the 1981-82 increase comes closer to the expected rate of inflation than in some previous years, it still falls below the 12.4 percent increase recommended by the government's own advisory body, the Ontario Council on

University Affairs (OCUA). A gap remains between the funding increase and increased costs but university administrators say they're optimistic about the government's intention to close the gap in coming years.

President James Ham describes the increase as "stringently encouraging". He cautions, however, that budgeting issues at U of T are still going to be "tough and cruel".

"This is an improvement over last year," says President Ham, "but it's not going to resolve the effects of cumulative underfunding on equipment and supplies, physical plant, and salaries and benefits."

The government also announced a 10 percent increase in formula tuition fees, which universities must charge students or otherwise bear the financial penalty of lessened total revenues. This maintains the student share of university costs at about 15 percent.

On the recommendation of OCUA, the universities will again be allowed to set their actual tuition fees up to 10 percent higher than the formula fees, without incurring any reductions in their operating grants.

"This is obviously an issue that has to be very carefully considered," says President Ham, "and I cannot give any indication of the outcome."

Nowlan to be next vice-president, research and planning, and registrar

by Pamela Cornell

Having helped repair the ravages of misdirected money in Uganda, economist David Nowlan would hate to see U of T facing a similar prospect 15 years from now.

Named to succeed Harry Eastman as vice-president (research and planning) and registrar, he will soon be marshalling strategies aimed at ensuring optimal channelling of minimal funds.

"In the face of enormous budget pressures, we must keep our horizons two or three decades ahead of us and prepare for the demands that are going to be made on the University then," says Nowlan, 44, vice-dean of the School of Graduate Studies for the past three years.

"But how do we achieve the belt-tightening? Where does the pinching have to occur? There are some agonizing decisions involved. If library acquisitions sink and labs are allowed to deteriorate, it will take a very long time to undo the damage. An absence of planning is a luxury only the very well-off can afford."

A Rhodes scholar, Nowlan took his first degree in engineering at Queen's then switched to the social sciences at Oxford. He earned his MA and PhD at U of T after having worked as an economist with the federal government for two years.

Following two years in Tanzania, working with its Ministry of Economic Affairs and Development Planning, he returned to Toronto to direct the University's Tanzanian project from 1968 to 1973. During that same period, he was an executive member of the Metro Toronto Planning Board and, from 1975 to 1978,

served on the Metro Plan Advisory Committee.

His publications include: *The Demand for Energy in the Atlantic Provinces*, *The Bad Trip: The Untold Story of the Spadina Expressway*, *Investment in Oppression: A Study of Canadian Economic Links with South Africa*, *Sprawl versus Crowding: The Fiscal Impacts of Density Controls*, and *The Rehabilitation of the Economy of Uganda*.

Nowlan says his experience and research in planning have given him a healthy appreciation of what can and cannot be accomplished.

"Planning is often piecemeal. You have to identify a particular issue and wrestle it to a conclusion — for example, the direction of computer services. Now a fundamental aspect of that problem, and quite a few others, is the issue of centralization versus decentralization. But we'd never get any policy on anything if we waited until we'd got that debate resolved."

When Nowlan moves over to Simcoe Hall July 1, he says he'll continue to regard himself primarily as a faculty member, albeit one with a temporary administrative appointment.

"I deplore the separation of the central administration from those being administered," he says. "This is only an 80 percent appointment; the remaining 20 percent implies an ongoing commitment to teaching and research. And when my five-year term is up, I plan to resume those activities full-time. After all, that's what we're here for."

At the heart of many alienation



problems between Simcoe Hall and the divisions, he says, is the issue of information — too much demanded and too little offered in return.

"The central administration should look closely at the need for some of the

Continued on Page 2

Review committee calls for abolition of urban & regional planning

by Pamela Cornell

The University's administration is "looking hard at the serious issues" raised by a report calling for the abolition of the Department of Urban & Regional Planning (DURP), says Vice-President and Provost David Strangway.

The report — produced by a nine-member provostial committee headed by Woodsworth College principal Peter Silcox — criticizes the department for:

- a lack of "any clearly defined goals or objectives" in its MSc(Pl) program
- failure to cooperate appreciably with professionals from the city's planning community and with scholars from related disciplines within the University
- limited instruction offered in the presentation of written and oral reports
- lack of uniformity in grading practices, and
- light teaching loads of faculty members and limited participation by them in research and professional activities

The Silcox report concludes by recommending that the geography department assume responsibility for the MSc(Pl) program from July 1, 1981, with no new candidates being admitted in the 1981-82 academic year unless the geography department and the School of Graduate Studies (SGS) are convinced that new students can be properly accommodated. As of Nov. 1, 1980, there were 41 full-time and 23 part-time students enrolled in the Master's program.

The report also calls for abolition of the PhD degree in urban and regional planning as soon as the seven students

currently enrolled have completed their studies. The program was established in 1974 but, to date, no PhDs have been awarded. At the request of SGS dean John Leyerle, a freeze on admissions to the PhD program was approved last year by the Appraisals Committee of the Ontario Council of Graduate Studies.

Since the report was distributed Dec. 15 to various deans and departmental chairmen, as well as to DURP faculty members, it has come in for a lot of criticism, says Strangway. Responses sent to him have taken issue with the report for failing to mention any strengths the department might have and for failing to provide data supporting its observations and its conclusion that the geography department is the best administrative and academic setting for the MSc(Pl) program.

"I think there are lots of other possibilities besides geography," says Strangway, "and it's not clear that that's the solution we'll choose. Also, we'll probably decide not to move as quickly as the report suggests. Instead, we might try to work things out, with due consideration, over two or three years."

The geography department is described in the Silcox report as "the only existing unit which has the capacity to give the direction the [MSc(Pl)] program requires immediately" because it already houses related programs and has a successful record of administering "superior" graduate programs as well as having the necessary contacts and standing with other relevant units to win their cooperation in strengthening the program.

The report suggests that some DURP faculty members could appropriately join the geography department while others might join other "home" departments and participate in the MSc(Pl) program on a cross-appointment basis.

To ensure retention of the program's interdisciplinary character, the report recommends creation of an advisory committee whose members would be drawn from geography, architecture, economics, engineering, environmental studies, law, political science, sociology, urban and community studies, and possibly other related areas of study.

Given the University's scholarly capacity and its location in the country's largest metropolis, says the report, it should be possible to offer a first class program but the existing one "is seriously deficient in content, organization and administration," with "much of the scholarly work relevant to urban and regional planning taking place outside the department". It remains for the University to offer a distinguished program by making better use of existing resources and by involving scholars who have not yet played a part in it, the report concludes.

Professor Hans Blumenfeld, DURP faculty member and internationally recognized planner, describes the Silcox report as "superficial and distorting" and terms the conclusion a *non sequitur*.

"It seems quite absurd that Canada's leading university should not have a unit devoted to an area of study as important as urban and regional planning. Simply to abolish the existing department in the hope that something better will evolve in a different administrative setting seems unrealistic.

"I hope the University government will not accept this report but will try to find some way of strengthening the department rather than dissolving it."

As the only department in SGS without affiliation to a faculty, DURP is an administrative anomaly. Its ties with architecture and landscape architecture were severed in 1975 but it has remained in the same building, geographically isolated from the social science

and engineering departments with which it could appropriately have closer links.

"At one time, the emphasis in planning was on design," says Strangway, "but now it has shifted to the social sciences and the department has been caught somewhere in between. This isn't just a problem at U of T; the whole discipline seems to be in limbo. I know for a fact that Harvard and Yale have been experiencing similar difficulties with the shift."

Disagreement within the department regarding the most appropriate educational program led to a committee, chaired by Professor R.A. Greene, being established to investigate "continued friction between the chairman and the department".

The chairman subsequently resigned and was replaced by an acting chairman — zoology professor C.S. (Rufus) Churcher, deliberately selected for his detachment from contentious departmental issues.

When the Greene report came out Jan. 18, 1980, it recommended the undertaking of the second stage review recently completed by the Silcox committee.

Members of that committee were: political economy professor J.S. Dupré, botany department chairman T.C. Hutchinson, Centre for Industrial Relations acting director J.B. Kervin, Vice-Provost R.W. Missen, SGS vice-dean David Nowlan, graduate law student J.A. Osborne, arts and science vice-dean and geography professor Jacob Spelt, and law professor A.S. Weinrib.

The Silcox report is currently being considered by the provost. If he accepts its recommendation to abolish the Department of Urban & Regional Planning, the matter will be forwarded for approval by the Governing Council.

Meanwhile, applications to and enquiries about the MSc(Pl) program are being held at SGS pending a provostial decision on whether or not students will be admitted in 1981-82. An announcement has been promised by Wednesday.

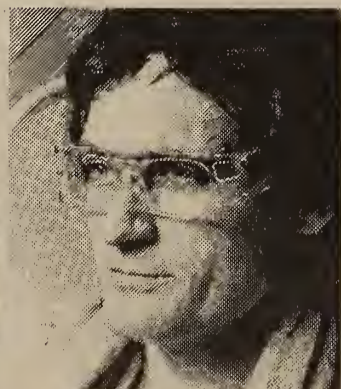
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IMPERIAL OPTICAL CANADA

David Nowlan

Continued from Page 1

information being demanded from those on the front lines. Many colleagues are legitimately concerned about the increasing flow of paper. I sympathize with their desire to be left alone to get on with their real work.

"On the other hand, budget constraints clearly demand that goals be coordinated. We can't achieve all our objectives independently. They must be mediated by a central body."

Mediating wisely, says Nowlan, depends as much on providing information as demanding it.

"It's one of the simplest aphorisms that information is power. Certainly hoarding information is one way to avoid being challenged. But singularity of information can lead to pathology of understanding and bad decisions.

"Very few circumstances warrant confidentiality. Surely scholars must believe they'll reach a sounder conclusion if they're prepared to deal with probes, reactions, disputes and debates; because, out of the turmoil, comes an up-to-date perception of the situation."

Nowlan admits that disseminating information is expensive in terms of time and paper but he maintains it's a cost worth bearing. And administrators, he

says, should be willing to refine and even reverse their positions if they find they've overlooked something important.

"Universities are not hierarchically organized. We're amateurs at administration. That's not to say we're doing a bad job but it's certainly more appropriate that decisions be made in a collegial way."

Though still five months away from taking up his new position, David Nowlan is already immersed in an issue he considers particularly crucial, namely the federal government's imminent withdrawal from responsibility for university funding.

"It looks as though we're going to be faced with a jarring change in the transfer of funds from Ottawa. The feds are giving indications of holding back two or three billion, which could have a quick and dramatic effect on universities."

Nowlan is helping organize a conference entitled *Financing Canadian Universities: By Whom and for Whom*, March 3 at the Park Plaza Hotel. More than 100 senior university and faculty association officials, civil servants, politicians and scholars working in the area are expected to attend. Their papers and comments will be collected into a volume to be published in June.

Dentistry gets new lease on life

Government grant will permit 'massive overhaul' of 124 Edward St.

by Sarah Murdoch

The Ontario government has given the Faculty of Dentistry its long-awaited \$11.5 million grant to expand and modernize its equipment and building.

The capital grant will allow the faculty to purchase about \$2 million worth of new equipment and add 21,000 sq. ft. to faculty premises at 124 Edward St.

Dentistry dean Richard Ten Cate says that after detailed architects' plans have been developed, construction tenders will be put out with a view to starting the massive overhaul next spring after classes end.

The building plan calls for a five-storey tower alongside the existing structure, the top two floors of which will extend over the present building.

About 7,000 sq. ft. will be given over for new clinical teaching space, although the total number of dental chairs will drop slightly from 250 to about 240, estimates Professor Ralph Burgess, chairman of the users' committee that developed the plans.

When the faculty moved into the Edward St. building in 1957, the dental chairs were positioned close to one another to save space. In those days, dentists usually worked alone standing up. Today, with reclining dental chairs, seated dentists and the frequent presence of dental assistants and hygienists, more space is required between each chair, he explains.

The new clinical space will also include facilities so that dental specialties like orthodontistry and periodontics can be properly taught, Burgess says.

About 5,000 sq. ft. will be set aside for office space for professors, graduate students and other administrative functions. In the faculty's early days, there was an unusually large number of

part-time instructors and therefore less urgency for permanent office space, he says.

The remainder of the new space will be used for dental research.

The Ontario Health Resources Development Program grant, announced jointly by the ministers of health and education, will also be used to replace obsolete equipment.

Burgess says that one of the faculty's big problems is that there has been no budget allocation to cover annual updating of equipment. He says some of the equipment still in use by dental students is so old that manufacturers no longer make replacement parts and the faculty has been forced to scavenge bits and pieces from broken machinery stored in the building.

The facility has become so inadequate that the Canadian Dental Association, which every five years makes assessments of dental faculties, put the school on a three-year probation last year and said the University could lose its power to grant dental degrees if proper equipment wasn't installed.

Burgess said that complaints had also come from community colleges who send dental assistants to the University to work alongside fourth year dental students.

The dental assistants said the facilities were so poor they were unable to adapt the skills they had learned on the modern equipment in the colleges.

A major problem now facing the faculty is phasing in the renovations without disrupting teaching. Burgess said it is likely that one of the two large clinics will probably be overhauled during the summer of 1982 to provide on-going teaching space for students.

A 'dynamite appointment': Duncan Green to head SCS

by Pamela Cornell

Duncan Green says he took a very deep breath before deciding to end his 31-year career with the Toronto Board of Education to become the new director of the School of Continuing Studies (SCS).

The City of Toronto's director of education for eight years, Green, 55, was seconded to the provincial ministry last year to coordinate a review of secondary education. Because his work on that project will not be completed until late September, Jack Sword will continue to serve as acting SCS director until then. Green's five-year term of office extends through June 1986.

"It's a dynamite appointment," says Vice-Provost William Saywell, who headed the search committee. "A man of Duncan Green's stature and background will be a tremendously effective leader in continuing education. His track record is a galaxy in its own right."

Green will also be appointed to the Faculty of Education (FEUT), for two reasons: one is pension portability, but the main reason is that he wants to teach again. Though his discipline is English language and literature, he is likelier to be teaching a course either in education administration or in the history of education.

"We'll welcome his participation here," says FEUT dean John Ricker, adding that he's "tremendously enthusiastic" about the SCS appointment. "Duncan Green will have the broadest kind of credibility in the education community and in Metropolitan Toronto, where he has played a role of imaginative leadership."

Familiarity with the local situation is probably more important in the area of continuing studies than in any other program offered at U of T, says Dan Lang, assistant vice-president (research and planning). Lang describes Green's perspective as unique in the context of the University.

"This will be a new world for me," says Green. "I know a lot about continuing education as offered by the board but a university's emphasis is considerably different."

"The board has a more widespread delivery system and can cater to a broader spectrum of needs: the University tends to play a synthesizing role — helping people find a context for their experience."

No longer can universities be as remote



as they once were from the surrounding communities, he says, because, as storehouses of expertise, they have a moral obligation to help people adapt to social and technological change.

Green sees continuing education as "the wave of the future" and SCS as "a brokering operation" — coordinating appropriate offerings from the various faculties and departments. Those offerings range from general interest courses to programs aimed at professional development or in-service training.

He says it will be his responsibility to identify what the community can profitably expect from the University, to avoid duplicating programs better delivered elsewhere, and to ensure that the operation is essentially self-supporting.

Born in Toronto in 1926, he attended the Ontario College of Education in 1950, after having received his BA in 1949 from University College. From 1950 to 1970, he held various teaching and administrative posts at Humber College, North Toronto, Jarvis, Parkdale and Malvern Collegiate Institutes.

A member of FEUT's advisory board, he also serves on the Urban Alliance for Race Relations and on the Metro Toronto Board of Trade's Business Education Relations Committee. He is a past member of the York University senate and of the board of governors for the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (OISE).

Private funds to be sought for renovation of Varsity Arena

President Ham announces at Governing Council

Because of protests which greeted his decision to recommend that the University not fund the renovation of Varsity Arena, President James Ham announced to Governing Council Jan. 22 that he is prepared to put the proposal back to Council. The central administration and the Department of Athletics & Recreation will be asked to share equally the cost of working drawings (estimated to be \$50,000). The department will have until the working drawings are completed to raise sufficient private funds to enable the renovations to be made. The department will work closely with Private Funding, the President said.

Three plans have been proposed for renovations to the arena, ranging in cost from \$800,000 to \$1.3 million. Proposed renovations include renovating the roof and exits, which have to be brought up to conform to current safety and building codes, a new ice-plant, increasing the size of the ice, re-doing the entrance, improving dressing rooms and washrooms, and improving the ventilation system.

Responding to reports that another project, the lounge and eating facilities addition to the south side of Sidney Smith Hall, could be in jeopardy due to increased estimates of its cost, the President said he intends to bring the proposal to Governing Council for approval. The project received approval in principle from Council last year and now the final proposal, including the costs and a detailed description of the facilities, goes

before the Business Affairs Committee.

The President also announced in his report to Council the appointments of David Nowlan, vice-dean of the School of Graduate Studies, as vice-president (research and planning), and registrar, to succeed Harry Eastman, and Duncan Green, director of education for the City of Toronto, as director of the School of Continuing Studies (see stories on pages one and three).

Federal Policy on Research and Development

Professor Adrian Brook, chairman of the University's Research Board, appeared before Council to read a statement concerning the recent announcement by John Roberts, Minister of State for Science and Technology, of plans to increase research and development spending by government and the private sector to a total of 1.5 percent of GNP by 1985, from the current 0.94 percent. Prof. Brook criticized the plan for its lack of policies or incentives to encourage industry to invest in increased research and development expenditures.

He said the government also failed "to develop policies to encourage high-quality long-term research, both basic and applied, of the kind most likely to lead to major technological breakthroughs in selected fields, rather than short-term research with quick payoffs. Growth for growth's sake is not enough. Technological development thrives on

Continued on Page 5

Security guards to patrol library for 'food' offenders

The following is a statement issued by the Office of the Chief Librarian.

In spite of regulations forbidding the consumption of food and drink in the University library's reading rooms and stack areas, and in spite of recent efforts to prevent it, people continue to ignore signs and directives from staff members. As a result, library materials are frequently damaged by spilled drinks and greasy foods. Bread, apple cores, used coffee cups and other sorts of discarded food and garbage litter the buildings, especially after weekends. This has so encouraged insects and other vermin, harmful to book paper and bindings, that cockroaches and mice are frequently seen in the library. This damage to collections is not acceptable and action must be taken before the matter gets totally out-of-hand.

People found eating or drinking in the library's reading rooms or stack areas, or carrying food or drink on the escalators or through stack entrances, will be

reminded of the regulations and told to stop. Any who refuse to comply will be required to show identification and to leave the library. Offenders who continue to disregard instructions may have their library privileges withdrawn.

To make it clear to library users how serious this issue is, and to help library staff enforce these regulations, uniformed security personnel are being hired to patrol the library.

An information campaign is being mounted to alert the University community to the situation. Ads will appear in *The Varsity*, *The Newspaper* and other University publications; posters will be placed in strategic locations inside the library; and flyers will be distributed from circulation and information desks.

The library's collections are in danger of being irretrievably damaged by some thoughtless and careless people.

Help and cooperation are urgently sought from all those who find the situation one which cannot be tolerated.

Job Openings

Below is a partial list of job openings at the University. Interested applicants should read the Promotional Opportunity postings on their staff bulletin boards, or telephone the Personnel Office for further information. The number in brackets following the name of the department in the list indicates the personnel officer responsible. Please call: (1) Sylvia Holland, 978-6470; (2) Margaret Graham, 978-5468; (3) Jack Johnston, 978-4518; (4) Ann Sarsfield, 978-2112; (5) Barbara Marshall, 978-4834.

Clerk II
(\$9,200 — 10,830 — 12,460)
U of T Press (5), Erindale (4)

Clerk Typist II
(\$9,200 — 10,830 — 12,460)
Fine Art (1), Preventive Medicine & Biostatistics (5), Social Work (5), Guidance Centre (4), Political Economy (1)

Clerk III
(\$10,110 — 11,920 — 13,730)
Erindale (4)

Clerk Typist III
(\$10,110 — 11,920 — 13,730)
Rehabilitation Medicine (4), Continuing Medical Education (4), French (1), Personnel (2), Botany (1)

Secretary I
(\$10,110 — 11,920 — 13,730)
Physical Plant (4), Nursing (5), Woodsworth College (5), Computing Services (3)

Secretary II
(\$11,150 — 13,130 — 15,110)
Dean's Office, Medicine (4), Administrative Services (1)

Secretary III
(\$12,280 — 14,440 — 16,600)
Continuing Studies (2), Personnel Labour Relations (2)

Laboratory Technician II
(\$13,660 — 16,070 — 18,480)
Ophthalmology (4), Pharmacy (5), Dentistry (1), Nutrition & Food Science (2), Teaching Labs, Medical Sciences Building (2)

Laboratory Technician III
(\$15,000 — 17,750 — 20,410)
Surgery (4)

Programmer II
(\$16,740 — 19,700 — 22,660)
Computing Services, two positions (3)

Programmer III
(\$20,630 — 24,280 — 27,930)
Computing Services, three positions (3), Student Record Services (3)

Engineering Officer II
(\$22,900 — 26,940 — 30,980)
Computing Services (3)

Library Technician
(casual help, 24 hours per week)
Robarts Library (5)

Library Technician III
(\$11,137 — 12,714)
Sigmund Samuel Library (5), Robarts Library (5)

Engineering Technologist I
(\$12,950 — 15,250 — 17,550)
Biomedical Instrumentation Development Unit (5), Physical Plant (2), Erindale (4)

Publications Production Assistant I
(\$9,200 — 10,830 — 12,460)
U of T Press (5)

Direct Mail Supervisor
(\$13,660 — 16,070 — 18,480)
U of T Press (5)

Programmer C
(\$16,575 — 19,060, Union)
Library Automation Systems (3)

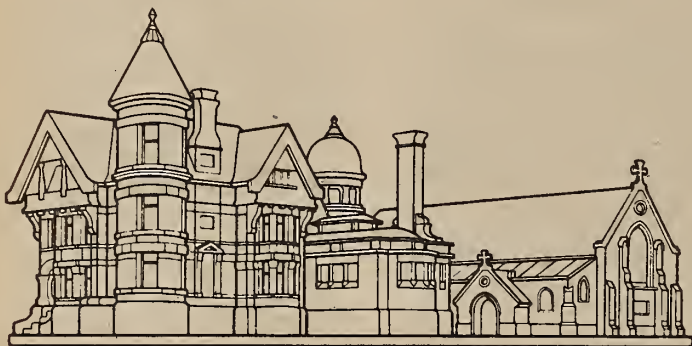
Engineering Technologist
(\$16,575 — 19,060, Union)
Library Automation Systems (3)

Craftsman III
(\$16,740 — 19,700 — 22,660)
Aerospace Studies (5)

Programmer Analyst
(\$20,383 — 23,501)
Library Automation Systems (3)

Library Technician III
(\$10,110 — 11,920 — 13,730)
Music (1)

Student Counsellor I
(\$13,660 — 16,070 — 18,480)
Student Awards (5)



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In recent months the Newman Centre building has undergone extensive renovations.

The Newman Community likes to think that this external, material renewal is an outward sign of the internal renewal of Faith to which we are all continually called by God.

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Deepened: Opportunities are provided for you to deepen your Faith through Mass and the Sacraments, Scripture study, days of recollection, retreats, prayer groups, personal spiritual direction and counselling.

Shared: At Newman you will meet many new people and make new friends. Through spiritual, intellectual and social gatherings you can share your Faith with them and by them be strengthened in your own Faith.

By helping to plan liturgies, social programs and religious activities, you can share your talents with others and benefit from their talents.

There are various committees, such as the liturgy committee and the co-ordinating committee, that can involve you in the life of Newman.

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Celebrated: You can celebrate your Faith in the spirit of the continuing liturgical renewal begun at the Second Vatican Council.

The Mass is central to the life of the Newman Community and is offered several times each week-day and on week-ends. You can also join in the celebration of other sacraments when the community gathers for baptisms, weddings or to receive together the sacrament of reconciliation.

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Let Newman be part of your social, intellectual and religious life. If we don't have what you want, join a committee and organize it!

Let Newman be an instrument of renewal for you, and help it be so for other members of the University community.

Watch the *Varsity* for a schedule of coming events or pick up a Sunday Bulletin from the Chapel.

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Electrical engineering positions available

(1) *An assistant professor (tenure stream)*
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Duties include undergraduate and graduate teaching in electronics, communications and control. Candidates with interests in (a) LSI/VLSI design, computer-aided design of integrated circuits, modern signal processing (b) computer applications (including microprocessor applications) in communications and control are particularly desired.

These appointments begin July 1, 1981. Contractually-limited appointments may be renewed for an additional period not exceeding five years in total. Applications (with curriculum vitae) should be addressed to: Professor K.C. Smith, Chairman, Department of Electrical Engineering, University of Toronto.

Bulletin

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Mediator called in to settle UTFA, administration salary dispute

University offers 6.8% increase

The University of Toronto Faculty Association (UTFA) and the administration have failed to reach agreement on salaries and benefits for 1981-82.

As a result, mediator Innis Christie, a Dalhousie law professor currently on leave at the University of Victoria, will arrive from B.C. Jan. 29 and will have until Feb. 15 to bring the two parties together. If unsuccessful, he will write a final report setting out recommended terms of settlement.

Major area of disagreement is salary adjustments. UTFA was seeking a 17.1 percent increase effective May 1, 1981; the administration offered a 6.8 percent increase effective July 1, 1981.

"Given that faculty and librarians scales have declined about 10 percent over the past three years," says UTFA president Michael Finlayson, "the administration's proposal, which would impose a reduction in real terms of 3.6 percent, is little short of insulting."

Pensions constituted the next most contentious issue. UTFA wanted pensions to retain purchasing power in relation to the salaries of non-retired colleagues and to have those pensions based on the best three, not five, years' average salary, among other proposals. The administration offered a seven percent increase to those now on U of T pensions and called for the establishment

of a committee to implement recommendations similar to the UTFA proposals. The recommendations were included in the report of the Presidential Advisory Committee on Pensions and members of the proposed implementation committee would include representatives from UTFA, the administration, and the University of Toronto Staff Association (UTSA).

Finlayson contends that a recent calculation, based on 10 percent inflation, estimates that for every thousand 1981 dollars paid into the pension plan by a 35-year-old member, there would be a return of \$10 in 2031.

He added that by making niggardly *ad hoc* annual adjustments to pensions and by ensuring that no retiring faculty member or librarian could ever receive more than half the salary they would have received had they not retired, the University is acting legally, albeit immorally.

Among other proposals by UTFA, the administration refused:

- to pay 90 percent of the premiums for OHIP and the dental plan
- to pay 90 percent of the premium for long term disability plan or to raise the benefit payable to 75 percent of salary
- to modify the joint membership plan to permit family access to the University's athletic facility

McLuhan Program in Culture & Technology: search for chairman of the board

A search committee has been established to recommend a chairman of the board for the McLuhan Program in Culture & Technology.

The membership of the committee is: Professors J.W. Abrams, Department of Industrial Engineering; C.T. Bissell, Massey College; P.A.R. Bouissac, Department of French; J.D. Duffy, principal, Innis College; L.E.M. Lynch,

Department of Philosophy; E.A. McCulloch, assistant dean, SGS (*chairman*); Abraham Rotstein, Department of Political Economy; J.P. Wilkinson, Faculty of Library Science.

The committee will welcome suggestions and these may be submitted to the chairman or to any member of the committee.

Governing Council

Continued from Page 3

basic research, which is primarily carried out in universities, and the world's healthiest industrialized nations, such as Japan and West Germany, have actively fostered close liaisons between their industries and universities so that basic research and new ideas are effectively exploited."

Brook took the government to task for funding proposed next year for the federal granting councils: a zero-growth budget with small increases "unlikely to offset inflation". Councils are cutting back extensively some of their bursary, scholarship and fellowship programs, and plans, especially by NSERC, to replace obsolete research equipment in the University will be abandoned, he said. The zero-growth budgets, said Brook, indicate the government is repudiating the councils' five-year plans which it originally requested and approved.

Professor Stephen Triantis, teaching staff member, wondered if there would be any action taken following Roberts' announcement.

The scientific community is becoming more concerted in their lobbying efforts, said the President, and he expects Roberts' statement "to illicit a lot of response". He told Council he was at a meeting with industrialists when the government plans were announced and their reaction was "mild pessimism". He said the government's plans were "fundamentally discouraging".

Professor Charles Pascal, teaching staff representative, said the University should evaluate its use of R & D funds, along with the cultural, economic and social benefits they provide. Also, said Pascal, "we don't communicate to the public at large why what we do is so important".

International Year of the Disabled
Vice-President William Alexander, personnel and student affairs, reported to Council on the initiatives the University is taking to respond to the needs of the disabled on campus. Since the early 70s, said Alexander, surveys have been conducted of the number of disabled people on campus and how the University can assist them. Recently, Employment & Immigration Canada funded a study of library services for the visually handicapped; a coordinator of services for the disabled, Eileen Barbeau, was appointed; and an "Access U of T" group has been formed by the Students' Administrative Council and Barbeau, to cooperate on several projects.

The major difficulty at U of T for the disabled is accessibility to facilities, said Alexander. With federal funding, the University has hired individuals to revise the accessibility handbook. He also announced that a plan has been worked out with the Office of Admissions for notices on application forms to help the University identify at an earlier stage those who are disabled.

The Council of Ontario Universities has established a special committee on the disabled scheduled to report in June of this year, he said.

Asbestos Survey
Council approved in principle a program to monitor and study the potential hazards posed by asbestos used in the insulation and fire-proofing of older buildings on campus. A series of tests for airborne asbestos fibres conducted by a group of consultants for the University indicated that all buildings examined conform to regulations, how-

ever, the group recommended that the reduction of asbestos exposure to the lowest practicable level should be attempted. Council has already approved the inclusion on its 1981-82 capital priorities list of a request for \$900,000 to encapsulate or replace insulating material which contains asbestos in the Edward Johnson Building.

Joanne Strong, government appointee, said the University is asking for "a great deal of money to eliminate a danger that there is only a slight possibility even exists". She also questioned the expense and accuracy of the air sampling method.

Alexander responded that the air testing technique being used is the only one available. He also said that although the potential risks are minimal, they should be addressed. His particular concern was with exposed, "friable" asbestos with which people can come into direct contact. He has met with students in music and cautioned them to be careful when working backstage not to "knock the asbestos around".

President Ham said that the capital request to the government was included simply as "an alert", that he didn't expect they would approve the request, "and if they did we would want to talk very carefully about it".

Burnett M. Thall, alumni representative, commented that "one solitary particle of asbestos in the lungs can cause a malignancy — 10 years from now if an individual sues the University for failure to take precautions, \$890,000 will look awfully cheap".

Faculty of Architecture & Landscape Architecture constitution
Before Council approved the constitution, debate centred around the faculty's proposed council, a "parity body".

"I may be old-fashioned, but it's irrational that students should have an equal voice on bodies in the University that are responsible for curriculum and standards," said teaching staff representative Professor James Conacher. "It's absurd that people who are here for their careers should have no more voice than people passing through for a few years."

Professor Roger Beck, teaching staff representative, commented that Dean Blanche van Ginkle, in launching a faculty which has had problems in the past, is concerned with credibility; the tradition of parity is long-standing in the faculty and would be credible to members of the faculty, he said.

The makeup of the council in the past may be related to the troubles architecture has had, said Strong. There is "deep concern about curriculum" and accreditation has been threatened, "not officially but in the corridors".

Beck called her comment "unsubstantiated rumour".

Hate Literature

Cam Harvey, full-time undergraduate student representative, asked President Ham what means were available to the University to deal with people distributing hate literature on campus.

The President said the issue was a complicated one — hate literature is not always self-evident. Rather than have the individual arrested, as Harvey suggested, the President said he would have the campus police draw the situation to the administration's attention.

Rose Wolfe, government appointee, said there are ways of classifying what is hate literature, and whether or not such an act can be prosecuted.

A little drop can help a lot.

U of T
BLOOD DONOR CLINIC

Medical Sciences Bldg.
Monday Jan. 26-Friday Jan. 30
10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Thursday Jan. 29
10:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.

IN COMPETITION FOR THE MANULIFE CUP



Governing Council — January 22, 1981

- approved the policy on -90 series computing accounts
- approved capitalization of unallocated Connaught Fund income
- approved industry-oriented master of engineering stream
- approved Policy on Private Support Project Review

Research News

Tinker Foundation Inc. Post-doctoral Fellowship Program

The purposes of this program are to further understanding among the peoples of the United States, Latin America, Spain and Portugal by providing professionals interested in Latin American and Iberian studies with the opportunity to do research in the areas of social sciences, marine sciences and international relations, and to foster intellectual growth by encouraging field research which will have significant theoretical implications within or between disciplines or for public policy.

The fellowships are intended to meet the needs of scholars and researchers who have completed their doctoral studies no less than three years but no more than ten years prior to the time of application. Citizens and permanent residents of the U.S., Canada, Spain, Portugal and the Latin American countries are eligible to apply. Non-U.S. citizens who do not hold a U.S. doctorate may use the fellowship at a U.S. institution only. The annual stipend is \$18,000 and up to \$2,000 for travel expenses for the award holder. The fellowship is awarded for one year, with a second year possible.

Unfortunately, ORA did not learn of this program until after its deadline date of Jan. 15 but it is hoped this information will be of some use in identifying possible future funding sources. For further information, contact ORA at 978-2163.

Hospital for Sick Children Foundation Scholarships in Perinatal Medicine

The purpose of these scholarships is to support individuals who will undertake research activities in the field of perinatology, broadly defined to include all aspects of foetal development in experimental animals or in humans. Candidates must hold an MD or PhD and have several years of research experience as a fellow or junior faculty member. Starting stipends, which are currently under review, are \$20,000 for persons with a PhD and \$25,000 for those with an MD. The initial appointment is for three years, with a two-year extension possible.

The deadline date for submissions at the agency is *February 1*. Interested persons should contact the agency directly: Mr. Claus A. Wirsig, President, The Hospital for Sick Children Foundation, 555 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, M5G 1X8; telephone 597-1500, ext. 2217.

Upcoming Deadlines

Ontario Ministry of Health fellowships — *February 1*

Crusade Against Leukemia: research grants — *February 15* (please note this is an *earlier* deadline than originally supplied); summer research fellowships — *January 31*.

Nominations invited for Alumni Faculty Award

The University of Toronto Alumni Association invites nominations for the sixth Alumni Faculty Award. Previous winners were Horace Krever (1975), the late Douglas Pimlott (1976), Louis Siminovich (1978), John Polanyi (1979), and Donald Chant (1980).

Selection will be based on: academic excellence, service to the University and contribution or service to the community.

The selection committee is composed of the provost, the president of the U of T Faculty Association, the president of the Students' Administrative Council, the president of the Graduate Students' Union, the president of the Association of Part-time Undergraduate Students, and representatives of the University of Toronto Alumni Association.

Nominations are required by *February 20* and should include a resumé documenting the qualifications of the nominee. The resumé should be drafted

to reflect the three criteria of the award. It should be addressed to: The Chairman, Faculty Liaison Committee, Alumni House, 47 Willcocks St.

The award will be presented at a dinner in Hart House April 8.

Spanish literary contest

The Alianza Cultural Hispano-Canadiense, sponsored by the Secretary of State for Multiculturalism, announces its first Spanish literary contest. All Canadian residents, whatever their nationality, are eligible to enter. The deadline for receipt of entries is *August 30*. For further information, write to: Alianza Cultural Hispano-Canadiense, Department of Spanish & Portuguese, 978-3357.

PhD Orals

Since it is sometimes necessary to change the date or time of an oral examination, please confirm the information given in these listings with the PhD oral office, telephone 978-5258.

Tuesday, January 27

Gloria Geller, Department of Educational Theory, "Streaming of Males and Females in the Juvenile Justice System." Prof. M. Eichler. Room 111, 63 St. George St., 10 a.m.

Martial Lacroix, Department of Biochemistry, "Identification and Partial Characterization of a Plasminogen Activator Activity Associated with Rat Sertoli Cells." Prof. I. Fritz. Room 309, 63 St. George St., 2 p.m.

Wednesday, January 28

Yvonne C. Taylor, Department of Medical Biophysics, "Modifiers of the Toxicity and Metabolism of Misonidazole, a Hypoxic Cell Radiation Sensitizer." Prof. A.M. Rauth. Room 307, 63 St. George St., 10 a.m. (*Rescheduled from Jan. 16; listing Bulletin, Jan. 12.*)

Claudia Harvey, Department of Educational Theory, "Practitioners' Perceptions of an Innovative School System in Developing Country: A Qualitative Analysis." Prof. J. Weiss. Room 111, 63 St. George St., 10 a.m.

James Charles Macnae, Department of Physics, "Geophysical Prospecting with Electric Fields from an Inductive EM Source." Prof. G.F. West. Room 309, 63 St. George St., 11 a.m.

Thursday, January 29

Stanley Howard Zlotkin, Department of Nutrition & Food Science, "Cysteine Metabolism in Premature Infants." Dr. G.H. Anderson. Room 307, 63 St. George St., 10 a.m.

Daniel Lopez, Department of Spanish & Portuguese, "The Portrayal of Women in the Theatre of Alejandro Casona." Prof. T.B. Barclay. Room 307, 63 St. George St., 2 p.m.

Friday, January 30

David Hui, Department of Aerospace Science & Engineering, "Interaction between Local and Overall Modes in

Axially Stiffened Cylindrical Shells." Profs. R.C. Tennyson and J.S. Hansen. Room 309, 63 St. George St., 10 a.m.

Bernard Muir, Centre for Medieval Studies, "An Edition of British Library Manuscripts Cotton Galba A. xiv and Cotton Nero A. ii (ff. 3r-13v)." Prof. E. Colledge. Croft Chapter House, University College, 2 p.m.

Stewart G. Hilts, Department of Geography, "In Praise of Progress: Attitudes to Urbanization in South-western Ontario, 1850-1900." Prof. H.F. Andrews. Round Room, Massey College, 2 p.m.

Tuesday, February 3

Benjamin Amoako-Adu, Faculty of Management Studies, "The Effect of the Canadian Tax Reform on the Capital Market." Prof. M. Gordon. Room 111, 63 St. George St., 10 a.m.

Thursday, February 5

Dennis Alan Pomfret, Department of Educational Theory, "The Politization of a New Setting: Perspectives, Networks and Planned Change." Prof. M. Fullan. Room 111, 63 St. George St., 2 p.m.

Friday, February 6

Choong-Yeong So (Vincent), Department of Physics, "Resonant Brillouin Scattering in Cuprous Oxide." Prof. G.I.A. Stegeman. Room 309, 63 St. George St., 2 p.m.

Nelson Pomeroy, Department of Zoology, "Reproductive Dominance Interactions and Colony Development in Bumble Bees (*Bombus Latreille* Hymenoptera: Apidae)." Prof. R.C. Plowright. Room 307, 63 St. George St., 2 p.m.

Friday, February 13

Dennis Wayne John Galon, Department of Educational Theory, "The Moral Process: Kohlberg's Psychology and Lonergan's Philosophy." Prof. E. Sullivan. Room 111, 63 St. George St., 10 a.m.

Margaret Joanne MacRae, Department of French, "*La Princesse de Cleves*: Genesis, Structure and Style." Prof. D. Jourlait. Room 111, 63 St. George St., 2 p.m.

Appointments

Makuch appointed associate dean of law

Professor Stanley M. Makuch of the Faculty of Law and Department of Urban & Regional Planning has been appointed associate dean of law, effective July 1, 1981 to June 30, 1983.

Prof. Makuch received his BA from U of T in 1967, his MA from Carleton University in 1968, his LLB from Osgoode Hall in 1971, and his LLM from Harvard Law School in 1972.

He was an assistant professor of law at Dalhousie University from 1972 to 1974; he came to U of T in 1975 and was cross-appointed to the Faculty of Law and the Department of Urban & Regional Planning.

Makuch was a member of the City of Toronto Planning Board from 1977 to 1979. He has a publication forthcoming on municipal licensing in Metropolitan Toronto.

Arts & science council election

Nominations open today for positions on the General Committee and other committees of the Faculty of Arts & Science Council.

Nomination forms and a list of vacancies are available at the faculty office, room 1006, Sidney Smith Hall, and the registrars', departmental, APUS, and ASSU offices. Completed forms must be received in the faculty office no later than 4 p.m., *February 6* in order to be valid.

Hart House Gallery Club

In the New Year enjoy a relaxing lunch or dinner in the Gallery Club Dining Room
Luncheon Buffet 12 noon - 2 p.m. Dinner 6 to 7.30 p.m.
Call 978-2445 for more information or reservations

Safavids: founders of modern Iran

Roger Savory's translation of history of greatest Safavid king selected as 'outstanding' academic book

by Pamela Cornell

To mobilize the Iranian revolution against the late Shah, Ayatollah Khomeini appealed to the people's almost obsessive preoccupation with religious tradition.

Four centuries ago, a similar appeal had helped give Iran its strong sense of national identity, preventing it from being absorbed into the powerful Ottoman empire. That appeal was made during the Safavid dynasty, which came to power in 1501 and ruled until 1736.

A hefty two-volume history of the fifth and greatest Safavid king, translated from Persian by Islamic studies professor Roger M. Savory, has been selected as an outstanding academic book of 1979 by the magazine *CHOICE*. Published by a division of the American Library Association, the monthly journal serves as an advisory guide to librarians, faculty, students, scholars, and the informed public.

CHOICE has deemed *Iskandar Munshi: History of Shah Abbas the Great*, essential for university libraries and worthy of serious consideration by public libraries.

The monumental work was completed between 1616 and 1629 by a court scribe named Iskandar Beg Munshi, who was born about 1560 and died about 1632. While two-thirds of the history is devoted to Shah Abbas himself and to the events of his reign, a substantial introductory section sketches the reigns of his four predecessors, as well as outlining how the Safavid dynasty rose to power.

"Iskandar Beg began his professional career as an accountant but abandoned that and was appointed to the royal secretariat," says Professor Savory. "He rose rapidly and became known as Iskandar Beg Munshi (the secretary)."

"From 1592 onwards, he was an eyewitness of many of the events he describes in a work which runs to 1,116 pages of extremely small print in the Tehran-printed edition.

"Because he was writing primarily for sophisticated courtiers, he was at pains to display his erudition and skill in the manipulation of words. A literal translation would sound absurdly bombastic so I've tried to condense and simplify the original text without omitting anything of substance."

Savory's interest in that particular period of Persian history relates to his view of the Safavids as the founders of modern Iran. They bequeathed to their successors a centralized administrative system, a standing army, and a state with well defined boundaries.

Under their rule, the arts flourished. Carpets and textiles of exquisitely rich colour and design were produced. Manuscripts were enhanced with magnificent calligraphy and illustrations. And the masterpieces of Persian architecture were adorned with ceramic tiles of astonishing intricacy and beauty.

"The Safavid period was also marked by a dramatic increase in diplomatic and commercial relations between Iran and the West," says Savory. "The Portuguese, Dutch and English established trading posts in the Persian Gulf with a view to gaining control of the East Indies trade. Also, the tolerant religious climate that prevailed under Shah Abbas I encouraged foreign religious orders such as the Augustinians, Carmelites and Capuchins to establish themselves in Iran."

"But perhaps the most momentous action taken by the Safavids was the imposition of Shi'ism, a minority form of Islam, as the official religion of the new state."

The first Islamic state was the religious



A depiction of a meeting in 1619 between Shah Abbas (second from right, upper half) and Khan Alam, ambassador of the Mughal Emperor Jahangir. The Shah, with a page behind him, offers a shallow dish of drink to the Mughal envoy; below are the Shah's horse and groom and another attendant.

community that had gathered around Muhammad. When he died in 632, his followers became sharply divided over how to choose a successor.

In the majority were the Sunnites, whose name comes from the Arabic word for "tradition of the Prophet". They insisted on electing the caliph (successor).

Vigorously opposed to that approach were the Shi'ites or "partisans of Ali" — so named because they believed Muhammad's greatness could only be perpetuated by someone from the same bloodlines and Ali was his cousin and son-in-law.

The Sunnites succeeded in selecting the first three caliphs then Ali became the fourth. But when he was assassinated and his son Hassan was poisoned, there was a violent confrontation between the remaining son, Hussein, and the Sunni caliph Yazid.

Hussein and his male relatives were slaughtered — a martyrdom the Shi'ites symbolically re-enact annually. Their rituals revere martyrdom and incorporate self-flagellation as punishment for the failure to save Hussein from his bloody fate.

Khomeini skilfully channelled this fervour into his revolt against American "imperialism" and the secular reign of Shah Reza Pahlavi. With the precedent of Hussein's martyrdom foremost in their minds, many Iranians willingly sacrificed their own lives to uphold the purity of their nation and their faith.

Like Khomeini, the Safavids recognized the potential of linking religion and politics, says Savory.

"By making the Shi'i form of Islam the official religion of the new state, the Safavids developed an ideology which, when tied to a growing awareness of Iranian national identity, proved a powerful force in strengthening the state and enabling it to resist absorption into the mighty Ottoman empire."

Savory's translation of the history of those times has been published in the Persian Heritage Series, aimed at the intelligent general reader as well as at students of Persian literature and culture.

Another book by Savory, *Iran under the Safavids*, a general history of the Safavid period, has just been published by Cambridge University Press.

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THE
PRESS

THE INDIVIDUAL IN THE MODERN TECHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Friday, February 13 and Saturday, February 14, 1981
Medical Sciences Auditorium, University of Toronto

Friday, February 13th

- 10:00 a.m. *Technology and the Individual: The Moral Question*
Panel: Steven Margolin, Allan Bloom, Thomas Pangle, William Vanderburg
- 2:00 p.m. *Computer/Telecommunications Technology: The Information Revolution*
Panel: Gordon Thompson, Galen Duncan, Manley Irwin, Israel Switzer
- 8:00 p.m. *Medical Technology: Reproductive and Recombinant Genetic Engineering*
Panel: David Roy, Bernard Dickens, Barry Hoffmaster, Ronald Worton

Saturday, February 14th

- 10:00 a.m. *Electronic Surveillance and Privacy*
Panel: David Watt, Alan Borovoy, E.G. Ewaschuk, Morris Manning, Robert Patterson
- 12:30 p.m. *Luncheon Banquet — The Great Hall, Hart House*
Guest Speaker: Dr. J. Tuzo Wilson, Director-General of the Ontario Science Centre
- 3:00 p.m. *Shaping Technology Through the Law*
Panel: The Honourable Mr. Justice Estey, Bruce Doern, Sheila Jasanoff, Liora Salter

TICKETS:	Sessions Only	Sessions and Banquet
Students	\$ 5.00	\$ 9.00
Non-Students	\$15.00	\$25.00

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cosponsored by the Office of Educational Development and the
School of Continuing Studies, University of Toronto

- 1.) **Principles of Adult Learning and their Application to University Teaching**
Tuesday, February 3, 5:30 - 9:00 p.m.
- 2.) **Teaching as Acting**
Monday, February 23, 2:00 - 5:00 p.m.
- 3.) **Lunchtime Discussion Group, The Quality of Professional Life**
Thursday, March 19, 12:00 - 2:00 p.m.
Innis College Town Hall
- 4.) **Making Your Own Overhead Transparencies**
Wednesday, April 15, 2:00 - 5:00 p.m.
- 5.) **Techniques of Lecturing**
Thursday, April 23, 9:30 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.
- 6.) **Team Teaching**
Date and time to be announced.

Information:
School of Continuing Studies Office of Educational Development
158 St. George Street 978-7009
Toronto M5S 2V8
978-7051

Faculty foray into community enthusiastically received

Faculty members from several departments recently took part in a project designed to strengthen the University's ties with the community. A series of eight lectures was given to a large audience of senior citizens and other members of the public on the topic "Russia, Yesterday and Today".

The course was organized by Professor Gleb Zekulin, director of the Centre for Russian & East European Studies, for Learning Unlimited, a private association which promotes these cooperative ventures. The lectures, held in Richview Public Library in Etobicoke, were attended by an average of 145 people, a response exceeding the organizers' expectations.

The lectures covered Russian history (Professors John Keep and Andrew Rossos, Department of History), society (Professor Peter Solomon, Department of Political Economy), literature, art, music, education and sport (Professors Boris Thomson, Galina Kruberg, Alexander Tumanov and Norman Shneidman, Department of Slavic Languages & Literatures), and foreign policy (Professor John Strong of Carleton University).

Prof. Tumanov illustrated Russia's rich national musical life in the 19th and 20th centuries with impromptu singing and performances on the piano. Prof. Kruberg traced the main developments in Russian painting from medieval times to the present. A slide presentation included examples of the work of Soviet dissident artists who have come to the West in search of creative freedom. Their work rejects the official doctrine of "socialist realist" art and often reflects ideas encountered in the experimental

period of modernist art at the outset of this century. Professor Strong focused his lecture on Russian expansion into the Middle East from Peter the Great to the present Afghanistan and Iranian crises.

In educational terms, the object of these lectures was to help make the public better informed "about the superpower whose policies over the next few years will co-determine all our futures," says Prof. Zekulin. "In public relations terms, the object was to foster greater contact with people from all walks of life in the Metro area and to show them what expertise the University has to offer them."

He says Learning Unlimited hopes for greater contact with U of T; a current project is a course on Chinese affairs which is receiving cooperation from U of T specialists.

"Now that the University is being urged to justify its existence to a critical taxpaying public, it is more important than ever that such contacts be maintained and developed," says Zekulin. "The Centre for Russian & East European Studies has shown what can be done."

Anyone interested in offering similar courses of lectures in other disciplines is invited to contact the association's registrar, Beatrice Powell, 5005 Dundas Cres., Apt. 1509, Toronto, M9A 4Y6, telephone 231-4251.

Books

A profession's century of dedicated service

A Centennial History of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers

Bruce Sinclair
University of Toronto Press

Mechanical engineering is so closely tied to the industrial health and wealth of any nation that it is little wonder that the history of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) reflects the successes and agonies of one of the world's industrial giants. Bruce Sinclair has succeeded to a remarkable degree in capturing the interplay between internally developed action of a group of dedicated mechanical engineers, and their reaction to externally imposed pressure. Great industrial success was followed by the great depression and mechanical engineers had to shoulder the blame. The successful harnessing of nuclear power was followed by widespread public protest against nuclear power and the slow process of education of the public fell again on the shoulders of mechanical engineers.

Sinclair shows in broad strokes, rather than by enumeration of data, how a great many basic aims and aspirations have remained unchanged for a full century; how, over the years, certain service functions have evolved, of which the famous ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code is just one; how the ASME

Transactions have grown into a huge reservoir of mechanical engineering science; and how the Engineering Index and similar activities are helping to translate engineering knowledge into industrial practice.

The author also succeeds well in describing the continuous battle between specialist technical activity organization within the ASME on the one hand, and geographical organization on the other.

Standards-writing activities, such as the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, have led to court cases, the most notorious of which are the Parker case and the Hydrolevel case. It appears that a prolonged period of legalistic manoeuvring lies in store for the ASME, unfortunately in just that area in which the society has, and still is, rendering a superb public service.

The book has not only succeeded in describing the forces that shaped ASME's history in the last 100 years, it probably will also serve as a veritable textbook for many an emerging engineering society, in particular for the rather young Canadian societies, such as the CSME.

Professor F.P.J. Rimrott
Department of Mechanical Engineering

Out of the Cellar and into the Parlour

It's time to start making kids feel welcome in their own homes

by Sarah Murdoch

Architecture professor Joel Shack believes children should be seen — and heard. The trouble is, many planners and parents still cling to the notion that the ground floor of the home is an adult preserve.

Young children, says Shack, are viewed as the square pegs of the family circle — they simply don't fit neatly into the image the parents want to project.

"For some, the house represents new wealth, so there is a desire to establish one's front or face to the outside world. For others, there's an attempt to separate formal living and informal living, in what I think is an artificial way," he says.

Shack, Laura Johnson, program director at the Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto, and Karen Oster, coordinator of an early stimulation program at the Ontario Crippled Children's Centre, have assembled guidelines for adapting housing space for young children. Their report, funded primarily through the Canada Mortgage & Housing Corporation, is entitled *Out of the Cellar and into the Parlour*. Although directed primarily at planners, policy makers and early childhood specialists, it is available to anyone wanting tips on helping children become welcome residents in their own homes.

"Children tend to be placed outside the definition of what a family and house is," says Shack. "And anything that doesn't fit into the mould has to be put into the basement — and children's play happens to be one of those things."

The three researchers studied 25 Toronto home-based day-care centres that local agencies told them provided good environments and care for children between two and six. But a number didn't live up to their advance billing in Shack's view. For example, in only two of the homes were children encouraged to use the living room. It was considered off-limits in a full one-third of the homes visited.

"The ones that were most positive had taken over areas of the house which were within the living spaces. What emerged was a very strong attitude about the house being a 'presentable' place, which usually means there is a formal use of the dining room and living room to the exclusion of children and often to the exclusion of the whole family," he says. "The people who seemed to be conscious of good care kept the children close at hand, they wanted to be in contact with the children."

At the outset, the researchers drew up a list of activities that related to child development needs and where they could best be located within the house.

"The kitchen, for example, is an obvious place for arts and crafts and other messy creative work," says Shack. "But most of the houses we looked at needed some adaptation — platforms to stand on for access to the sink, positioning the sink in a place that is safer in terms of limited traffic."

"And the dining room tends to be the least used room in the house. But during those years in which contact between children and parents is important, the dining room really should be taken over and possibly even made into a playroom."

"We expect that adults still need some kind of reserve within the house. The living room could be seen as a place where somewhat more passive play takes place. A lower bookshelf in the room for children's books, access to their own record player in the room and a coffee table large enough for several children to kneel around while working are all possibilities."

Their recommendations would "lead to homes which are very different in appearance and function from the homes of today," the *Out of the Cellar* report notes. "Just as energy conservation



A kitchen fit for a kid: According to Professor Shack, kitchens are perfect places for arts and crafts activities, centring around the kitchen table, with supplies and water source nearby. Wall surfaces should provide abundant pin-up space at low levels. If there is a space for a low work counter (22 inches) it should be provided. In addition, creating a step platform gives access to a safe side of the island or peninsula kitchen counter that contains the sink.

requirements are producing changes in the design of our dwellings, increasing awareness of the requirements of our young children must also be reflected in the way we plan and use our homes."

Among the suggestions for adapting living space:

- Children's play should be permitted and encouraged in the main living areas of the home. This may be achieved either by adapting one centrally located room into a playroom or by locating a number of smaller activity areas throughout the living room, dining room, kitchen and hall spaces.
- Various different activity areas should be established to permit more than one play activity at the same time. A large playroom can be sub-divided by a low storage unit.
- Alternatively, activity areas can be set up in different rooms, such as: a kitchen table for arts and crafts, a hall for riding toys and a coffee table for puzzles and games.
- Each activity area can be established by

convenient storage units containing the toys, games and materials that support that particular activity. Young children prefer to play on the floor. Each activity area should contain as much open floor space as possible.

- Activity areas need to be visibly connected so that one adult can supervise activity in more than one area at one time.
- The following activities are important to the development of children and as many as possible should be accommodated within the house in order to provide a rich setting for children: play with structured games and puzzles, books, magazines, arts and crafts, play with ride, push, pull, wheeled toys, gross motor activities, fine motor activities, water play, play with small-wheeled toys, music, cooking, dramatic play, individual private play and construction.

Copies of *Out of the Cellar and Into the Parlour* are available through: Project Manager, Children's Environments Advisory Service, Canada Mortgage & Housing Corporation, Ottawa K1A 0P7.

Press Notes

Dear PN:

If I were asked to define a good bookshop, what would I say? One that has everything? Impossible, of course. In my book, a good bookshop should make it impossible for a serious browser *not* to find a book (or two, or three or four) to buy — something he'd always hoped to find, or never expected to find, or didn't know he wanted.

Profit aside, survival aside, the good bookshop's avowed purpose is distribution — to build a bridge between author and reader; to operate secure in the faith that for every book there exists a reader, for every reader, a book.

In every bookstore exerting such appeal, of course, there must be a lot going on backstage. There must be a Book Person, first and foremost, a mind devoted to The Book. University of Toronto Bookroom has rejoiced in attracting such devotees.

The best bookstores — the ones that get talked about — are tailored to their milieu. A university bookstore of course has a good idea of what kind of customers it may expect. Unlike your average garden variety, it must meet the exacting demands of those in scholarly pursuit of excellence. But because the University is a community within a community, a population within a population, it caters as well to the varied tastes and needs of a multitude of souls and for their every interest — studious, recreational, ephemeral, and even trivial.

Chacun a son gout! Here, breathing the same air as Proust and Pliny are pens, postcards, posters, and portable typewriters. Goethe shares space with greeting cards. Here be dragons and Gnomes, as well as politics ranging from Marx-Engels-Lenin to *Entering the Eighties — Canada in Crisis*. Amish Cooking nods coolly at *Food That Really Schmucks* and *Dictionary of Imaginary Places* vies with austere atlases; a free-ranging conglomeration.

There's music and drama, film and photography, history and mystery, biography, archaeology, anthropology, religion; law and language studies, dictionaries from austere Oxford to a nonchalant *Dictionary of American Slang* (the latter in paperback of course); art books and crafts, classics and criticism, ologies and oosophies galore, and, not to be forgotten, Canadian books on every level.

I drifted, absorbed as any true browser must be, achieving a dream-like state. The University Bookroom meets the definition I attempted earlier — I came away with half a dozen volumes.

Ellen Stafford



(late of Fanfare Books, Stratford)

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Events

Lectures

Monday, January 26

The Efforts of the Catholic Church for the Realisation of Social Justice in the Western Hemisphere.
Bishop Remi de Roo, Victoria; 1981 John M. Kelly Theological Lecture. 200 Brennan Hall, St. Michael's College. 8 p.m.

Tuesday, January 27

The Crisis of Liberal Democracy in Post-War Britain.
Prof. Colin Leys, Queen's University. S-309 Scarborough College. 2 p.m. (Snider Bequest)

Current Concepts in the Treatment of Chronic Intractable Pain.

Dr. Blaine Nashold, Jr., Duke University; 1981 William S. Keith visiting professor of neurosurgery. Osler Hall, Academy of Medicine. 5.30 p.m.-

Wednesday, January 28

State and Class in East African Development.

Prof. Colin Leys, Queen's University. R-3232 Scarborough College. 2 p.m. (Snider Bequest)

In Praise of Victorian Women.

Prof. Ann Robson, Department of History; January meeting, Victoria Women's Association. Wymilwood, Victoria College, 150 Charles St. W. 2 p.m.

Lithium Resources and Power Generation by Nuclear Fusion.

Prof. E.T.C. Spooner, Department of Geology; first of three, University College lecture series 1980-81. 179 University College. 4.10 p.m.

Thursday, January 29

The Role of the Dorsal Root Entry Zone in Pain Mechanisms.

Dr. Blaine Nashold, Jr., Duke University; 1981 William S. Keith visiting professor of neurosurgery. Auditorium, Toronto Western Hospital. 9 a.m.

Mosaics and Architecture in the Houses at Antioch.

Prof. John J. Dobbins, University of Virginia. Lecture theatre, McLaughlin Planetarium. 4.30 p.m. (Archaeological Institute of America, Toronto Society) (Please note date.)

Saturday, January 31

The Planets — Time Capsules of the Past.

Prof. D.W. Strangway, Department of Geology. Convocation Hall. 8.15 p.m., doors open 7.30 p.m. (Royal Canadian Institute)

Wednesday, February 4

Excavation Work and Life in Crete.

Prof. Joseph W. Shaw, Department of Fine Art. 1070 Sidney Smith Hall. 5 p.m. (Art Society)

Thursday, February 5

Tolstoy's Whorf and Proust: Language and Thought in Search of the Reality of War and Peace.

Prof. Michael Futrell, University of British Columbia. Upper Library, Massey College. 3 to 5 p.m. (Russian & East European Studies)

Towards an Architecture of the Public Realm.

Susanna Torre, architect, New York. Auditorium, Medical Sciences Building. 8 p.m. (Architecture, Toronto Society of Architects and Ontario Association of Architects)

Friday, February 6

Current Management of Herpes Simplex Keratitis.

Prof. Peter R. Laibson, Thomas Jefferson University School of Medicine, Philadelphia; annual Walter Wright Lecture. Main lecture theatre, Toronto General Hospital. 4 p.m. (Ophthalmology)

Saturday, February 7

Fusion—An Ultimate Energy Source.

Prof. J.H. de Leeuw, Institute for Aerospace Studies. Convocation Hall. 8.15 p.m., doors open 7.30 p.m. (Royal Canadian Institute)

Sunday, February 8

St. Paul and Rabbinic Judaism.

Prof. Edward Sanders, McMaster University; Joseph and Gertie Schwartz Memorial Lectures. Croft Chapter House. 8 p.m.

Monday, February 9

The Young Friedrich Engels and the British Working Class.

Prof. Adolfe M. Birke, visiting professor of German and European studies. 179 University College. 4 p.m. (European Studies Committee, CIS, and Goethe Institute)

Tuesday, February 10

The Origins of the Zapotec State in Prehistoric Oaxaca, Mexico.

Prof. Kent V. Flannery, University of Michigan; SGS Alumni Association. visiting lecturers series. Room 205, Faculty of Library Science, 140 St. George St. 8 p.m. (SGSAA and Anthropology) (Please note date.)

Seminars

Monday, January 26

Hormonal Induction of Differentiation in Teratocarcinoma Stem Cells.
Prof. Sidney Strickland, Rockefeller University. 417 Best Institute. 4 p.m. (Biochemistry, SGS and BDDMR)

A Theory of Spatio-Temporal Aggregation for Vision.

Prof. Bruce Flinchbaugh, Ohio State University, Columbus; artificial intelligence seminar. 134 McLennan Physical Laboratories. 4 p.m. (Computer Science)

Thursday, January 27

Recent Developments in Precambrian Paleontology.

Prof. Hans J. Hofmann, University of Montreal. 202 Mining Building. 4 p.m.

Wednesday, January 28

Primitive Law and Exchange: The Enigma of the Kula Ring.

Prof. Janet Landa, Department of Political Economy; 11th of Law & Economics Workshop series 1980-81.

Papers will be circulated week in advance of presentation; author will make introductory statement, discussion and critical analysis will follow. Solarium, Falconer Hall, 84 Queen's Park Cresc. 12.15 to 1.45 p.m.

Registration fee which covers paper and lunch, single session \$3. Please note, registration in advance required for single session if copy of paper and lunch required.

Information and registration: Verna Percival, secretary to the Law & Economics Program, Faculty of Law, 978-6767.

Reclamation of Mine Wastes and Other Disturbed Land Areas.

Edward Watkin, Mine Waste Reclamation Ltd., Guelph. Room 7, Botany Building. 4 p.m.

Thursday, January 29

Plan Recognition: Hypothesis and Repair.

Prof. N.S. Sridharan, Rutgers University; artificial intelligence seminar. 118 McLennan Physical Laboratories. 4 p.m. (Computer Science)

Nematode Pheromone Communication.

Prof. Leon W. Bone, Southern Illinois University. 432 Ramsay Wright Zoological Laboratories. 4 p.m.

Friday, January 30

The Resource Debate: Nature, Technology and the Quality of Life.
Prof. Ed. Jackson, University of Alberta. 620 Sidney Smith Hall. 12 noon. (Geography)

Arrangement of Labels on a Square Mosaic Abstract.

Dr. Keith Paton, Medical Research Council Clinical Research Centre, Harrow; combinatorics seminar. 118 McLennan Physical Laboratories. 3 p.m. (Computer Science)

Tuesday, February 3

Gene Cloning in the Study of Regulation in Micro-Organisms.

Prof. Jim Friesen, York University. 235 FitzGerald Building. 4 p.m. (Microbiology & Parasitology)

The Predictability of Human Voluntary Eye Movements.

Prof. Peter Hallett, Department of Physiology. 432 Ramsay Wright Zoological Laboratories. 4 p.m.

Friday, February 6

Buddhism and The Brothers Karamazov.

Prof. Michael Futrell, University of British Columbia. Upper Library, Massey College. 10 a.m. to 12 noon. (Russian & East European Studies)

Agricultural Change in Quebec.

Prof. William Smith, Department of Geography. 620 Sidney Smith Hall. 12 noon. (Geography)

The Myth of Sophocles' Oedipus Coloneus.

Dr. Nicholas Richardson, Merton College, Oxford. 144 University College. 3.10 p.m. (Classics)

Adaptive Responses of Plants to Ethylene.

Prof. Terry Blake, Faculty of Forestry. Room 7, Botany Building. 3.30 p.m.

Tuesday, February 10

Comparative Development and Mineral Deposits of the Transvaal (South Africa) and Hamersley (Australia) Basins.

Prof. Andrew Button, South Dakota School of Mines & Technology. 202 Mining Building. 4 p.m.

Herpesviruses, Venereal Disease and Cancer.

Prof. Fred Rapp, Pennsylvania State University. 235 FitzGerald Building. 4 p.m. (Microbiology & Parasitology)

Governing Council & Committees

Wednesday, January 28

Curriculum & Standards Subcommittee.

Council Chamber, Simcoe Hall. 4 p.m.

Wednesday, February 4

Curriculum & Standards Subcommittee.

Council Chamber, Simcoe Hall. 4 p.m.

Thursday, February 5

Academic Affairs Committee.

Council Chamber, Simcoe Hall. 4 p.m.

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Events

Colloquia

Tuesday, January 27

Protection and Synchronization in a Distributed Message Switched Operating System.

Prof. Eric Manning, University of Waterloo. 103 McLennan Physical Laboratories. 4 p.m.
(Computer Science)

Wednesday, January 28

Triplet Carbenes and Their Quintet Radical Pairs.

Prof. O. Strausz, University of Alberta. 428 Lash Miller Chemical Laboratories. 3.30 p.m.

Ultra-Short Period Cataclysmic Binaries.

Dr. Wojtek Krzeminski, Copernicus Astronomical Centre, Warsaw; on leave at University of Western Ontario. 134 McLennan Physical Laboratories. 4 p.m.
(Astronomy)

Thursday, January 29

Canadian High Energy Electron Ring (CHEER): Exploring the Microcosm to 10^{18} Meters.

Prof. Nathan Isgur, Department of Physics. 102 McLennan Physical Laboratories. 4.10 p.m.
(Physics)

Friday, January 30

Mathematics and Science at the University of Toronto in the 1860's.

Prof. G. deB. Robinson, Department of Mathematics. Common Room, fourth floor, Textbook Store, 280 Huron St. 3 p.m.
(IHPST)

Factors Influencing Carbonium Ion Stability.

Prof. P. Gassman, University of Minnesota. 158 Lash Miller Chemical Laboratories. 3.30 p.m.

Wednesday, February 4

Topic in Developmental Psychology.

Prof. E. Mavis Hetherington, University of Virginia. 2135 Sidney Smith Hall. 4 p.m.
(Psychology)

Thursday, February 5

The Discovery of Insulin: Some Questions.

Prof. Michael Bliss, Department of History. Common Room, fourth floor, Textbook Store, 280 Huron St. 4 p.m.
(IHPST)

Excitation of Spin Clusters by Inelastic Neutron Scattering.

Eric Svensson, Chalk River Nuclear Laboratory. 102 McLennan Physical Laboratories. 4.10 p.m.
(Physics)

Friday, February 6

Recent Results in the Theory of Liquids: Gas—Liquid and Liquid—Solid Coexistence Phenomena.

Prof. J.J. Kozak, University of Notre Dame. 428 Lash Miller Chemical Laboratories. 1 p.m.
(Please note time.)

Concerts

Tuesday, January 27

Milton Barnes, Composer.

Second in series of four, New Approaches. Music Room, Hart House. 8 p.m.

Wednesday, January 28

Music for Percussion.

With Brian Johnson and John Brownell. East rotunda, Knox College. 1.20 p.m.

Thursday, January 29

Lark.

Featuring Roushell Goldstein and Carol Noël plus a soloist and bassist. East Common Room, Hart House. 12.15 to 2 p.m.

Stravinsky's *Danse Sacrale*, 1912-1967.

Prof. Robert Falck, Faculty of Music; lecture in Thursday afternoon series. Walter Hall, Edward Johnson Building. 2.10 p.m.
(Rescheduled from Oct. 30.)

Friday, January 30

György Ligeti.

Hungarian composer will discuss his recent music; fourth of eight, mini lecture series. Walter Hall, Edward Johnson Building. 8 p.m.
Admission \$1, free to New Music subscribers. Information, 978-3744.
(Music and New Music Concerts)

Orchestral Training Program.

David Gray will conduct OTP winds in works by Stravinsky and Mozart; seventh of 11 Friday evening concerts by the Orchestral Training Program of the Conservatory. Concert Hall, Royal Conservatory of Music. 8.15 p.m.
Admission, pay-what-you-can. Information, 978-3771.

Sunday, February 1

Lois Marshall, Mezzo-Soprano.

With Greta Kraus, piano; second of three Great Singers series, presented in co-operation with CBC Radio; program of lieder by Hugo Wolf. MacMillan Theatre, Edward Johnson Building. 8 p.m.
Tickets \$6, students and senior citizens \$3. Information, 978-3744.

Irina Kugucheva, Piano.

Program of works by Schumann and Chopin. Concert Hall, Royal Conservatory of Music. 8.15 p.m. Information, 978-3771.

Tuesday, February 3

Electronic Music.

Concert II, Faculty of Music's Electronic Music Series, will be presented in co-operation with Hart House Music Committee's series, New Approaches; works for performers and tape by Norma Beecroft, Mario Davidovsky, Gustav Ciamaga and R. Murray Schafer. Music Room, Hart House. 8 p.m.

Wednesday, February 4

Carolyn Jones, Piano.

Variations in F minor by Haydn and Sonata No. 2 in D minor by Prokofieff; fifth in Wednesday noon hour concert series. Concert Hall, Royal Conservatory of Music. 12.15 p.m. Information, 978-3771.

Douglas Bodle, Organ.

Recital program will include Widor's Toccata. Chapel, Knox College. 1.20 p.m.

Thursday, February 5

Chamber Music.

Recital by student performers; Thursday afternoon series. Walter Hall, Edward Johnson Building. 2.10 p.m.

Paul Grice, Clarinet.

With Gerald Robinson, bassoon, and Andrew Markow, piano; works by Poulenc, Bozza, Reger and Beethoven; fifth in Thursday twilight series. Concert Hall, Royal Conservatory of Music. 5.15 p.m. Information, 978-3771.

Sunday, February 8

Uri Mazurkevich and Dana Pomerantz-Mazurkevich, Violins.

Sunday afternoon concert. Great Hall, Hart House. 3 p.m. Tickets available at hall porter's desk, free to HH members. Information, 978-2436 or 978-5362.

Haydn/Shostakovich Series.

Third of five concerts presented by Faculty of Music in cooperation with CBC Radio. CBC Toronto String Quartet (Steven Staryk and Andrew Benac, violins; Rivka Golani-Erdesz, viola; Peter Schenkman, cello). Program: String Quartets No. 7, No. 11 and No. 15 in E flat major (1974) by Shostakovich and No. 3 in C major by Haydn. Tickets \$6, students and senior citizens \$3. Information, 978-3744.

Tuesday, February 10

Finno-Ugric Musical Traditions.

Roman Toi and choral group; third in series of five lectures and performances, Music of the World's Peoples. Croft Chapter House. 8 p.m. Information, 978-6564.
(Music, FEUT, Spanish & Portuguese, Middle East & Islamic Studies, South Asian Studies and Community Relations)

Plays & Readings

Monday, January 26

UC Poetry Readings.

Chaviva Hosek will read Marianne Moore and Michael Lynch will read Elizabeth Bishop. Walden Room, University College Union. 4.10 p.m.

Wednesday, January 28

The Changeling.

By Thomas Middleton and William Rowley, Jacobean tragedy set in Renaissance Spain, directed by Michael J. Sidnell. Third of four productions, Graduate Centre for the Study of Drama at Hart House Theatre.
Hart House Theatre. Jan. 28 to 31 at 8 p.m.
Tickets \$5, students \$2.50. Information and reservations, 978-8668.

Monday, February 2

UC Poetry Readings.

Caesar Blake and Sandra Hutchison will read Emily Dickinson. Walden Room, University College Union. 4.10 p.m.

Wednesday, February 4

Prometheus Bound.

By Aeschylus, contemporary translation by James Scully, will be presented in modern staging with live orchestral music, directed by Alistair Martin-Smith; third of four plays in Graduate Centre for Study of Drama studio theatre season. Studio Theatre, 4 Glen Morris St. Feb. 4 to 7 and 11 to 14 at 8 p.m.
Admission \$1. Information and reservations, 978-8668.

Charles Douglas and Eugene McNamara.

Poets will read their own works. Reading Room, Innis College. 8.30 p.m.
(Innis College Student Society)



The Changeling at Hart House Theatre, with Susan Seagrove and Diego Matamoros.

Events

Miscellany

Monday, January 26

Finding a Temple in Greece.

Prof. J.W. Shaw, Department of Fine Art, will be speaker at dialogue. Student lounge, Woodsworth College. 5.30 to 6.30 p.m.

(Woodsworth College Students' Association)

Tuesday, January 27

Hockey.

Lady Blues vs Seneca. Varsity Arena. 7.15 p.m.

Wednesday, January 28

Are Businessmen Socially Responsible?

Prof. G.J. Leonidas, Department of Political Economy; second in series of luncheon discussions, "Christianity and Culture and SMCSU". Brennan Hall, St. Michael's College. 12 noon to 1 p.m.

Thursday, January 29

Memorial Tribute to Marshall McLuhan.

Convocation Hall. 4.15 p.m.

Costume Debate.

Resolved: That This House Deplores the Execution of King Charles 1 of England.

Honorary visitor: His Royal Majesty King Charles 1. For the Ayes: Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon and William Prynne. For the Noes: Oliver Cromwell and Sir Henry Vane. Debates Room, Hart House. 8 p.m.

Friday, January 30

Basketball.

Blues vs Queen's. Sports Gym. 8.15 p.m. Admission \$2, students \$1. Information, 978-4112.

Saturday, January 31

Basketball.

Blues vs Ottawa. Sports Gym. 2.15 p.m. Admission \$2, students \$1. Information, 978-4112.

Wednesday, February 4

Hockey.

Blues vs Guelph. Varsity Arena. 7 p.m. Tickets \$3, students \$2. Information, 978-4112.

Thursday, February 5

Hockey.

Lady Blues vs York. Varsity Arena. 7.15 p.m.

Friday, February 6

Hockey.

Blues vs Western. Varsity Arena. 7 p.m. Tickets \$3, students \$2. Information, 978-4112.

Basketball.

Lady Blues vs Laurentian. Sports Gym. 7.30 p.m. Admission \$2, students \$1. Information, 978-4112.

Saturday, February 7

Basketball.

Blues vs Laurentian. Sports Gym. 2.15 p.m. Admission \$2, students \$1. Information, 978-4112.

Sunday, February 8

Basketball.

Lady Blues vs Waterloo. Sports Gym. 2 p.m. Admission \$2, students \$1. Information, 978-4112.

Films

Tuesday, February 3

Sir John's Home Town.

Architecture of Newfoundland.

A Future for the Past.

Auditorium, Medical Sciences Building. 7.15 p.m. (Fine Art)

Tuesday, February 10

Old Houses.

What is a House?

Family House.

Auditorium, Medical Sciences Building. 7.15 p.m. (Fine Art)

Exhibitions

Monday, February 2

Our Land.

Exhibition of photographs by Bert Hoferichter. Art Gallery, Erindale College to Feb. 26.

Opening reception Feb. 2 at 8 p.m., RSVP 828-5214.

Gallery hours: Monday-Friday, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Saturday-Sunday, 2 to 5 p.m.

Tuesday, February 3

Sydney Drum.

Paintings and floor pieces. Art Gallery, Hart House to Feb. 19.

Gallery hours: Monday, 11 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Tuesday-Saturday, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sunday, 2 to 5 p.m.

Meetings & Conferences

Wednesday, January 28

Chronic Intractable Pain.

Series of papers covering research on pain mechanisms and clinical management.

Keynote address: "The Role of Electrical Stimulation in Pain Relief," Dr. Blaine Nashold, Jr., Duke University, 1981 William S. Keith visiting professor of neurosurgery.

Auditorium, Toronto Western Hospital. 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. Information, 366-1311.

Thomas Beddoes: Chemistry, Medicine and Politics in Bristol, 1792-1799.

Prof. Trevor Levere, Institute for the History & Philosophy of Science & Technology; meeting, 18th Century Group (1660-1832). Combination Room, Trinity College. 8.15 p.m.

Correction

An article in the *Bulletin* (Jan. 12, 1981) incorrectly stated that students seeking admission to the Faculty of Arts & Science may not distribute their six grade 13 credits over more than three of the following categories: English, other languages, mathematics, sciences, humanities, social sciences, or a seventh group (currently under review). Rather, the admission requirements state that a student must offer an English credit and a credit in another language or in mathematics. A third credit must be selected from any of the first six categories listed above. The only stipulation governing the remaining three credits is that not more than one be from the seventh category.



Russian Soldier from *Travellers, Traders and Foreigners*, exhibition from ROM at Scarborough College to Feb. 13.

Mississauga aftermath: Avoiding an ethical analysis of the risks

In early November of 1979, little more than a week before the now famous Mississauga derailment and community evacuation, President James Ham delivered a speech in which he noted the "poor attention paid by scientists to ethical or 'trans-scientific' questions". He went on to recommend a dialogue between professional faculties and the Faculty of Arts & Science "to more fully consider the ethics of risk-taking consequent in our technological age". Heartened to know that we shared a common interest, I wrote to the President and thanked him for expressing publicly his concern about ethical issues.

However, I went on to suggest that the very structure of the University and its curricula did little to prepare students for the dialogue he recommended. I predicted that the discussion of ethical questions would remain an idiosyncratic hobby of people like ourselves unless it was seen to have more than a purely academic relationship to the real business of scientific research performed in the interest of technological expansion. My recent participation with the Institute for Environmental Studies (IES) in a study of the Mississauga evacuation has led me to the conclusion that indifference to ethical questions in the University merely reflects (and may be rooted in) the indifference of the private and public corporations which govern our lives in Canada.

The purpose of my part of the IES study was to ascertain what has been done to analyze the low-probability, high-consequence risks to which the Mississauga community (and many other communities) was and is being subjected due to the transportation of hazardous chemicals. In order to simplify ethical analysis, a conventional distinction (one which, from a philosophical point of view, is as questionable as the fact-value distinction upon which it is based) is made between risk, which relies on scientific calculation, and the acceptability of risk, which takes into account political and social factors. Within this context, risk analysis is a necessary first step towards determining whether the risks of a process are acceptable in light of the benefits, whether the risks and benefits are being distributed equitably, or whether some citizens are being subjected to unfair risks for the benefit of the whole society or of special interests.

While risk-analysis is a relatively new technique, it has been used for over a decade in the United States and Great Britain to determine the safety of transporting hazardous chemicals. Yet my investigations indicated that in this area little has been done in Canada. In particular, no study has been made of the Sarnia-Toronto-Cornwall-Montreal corridor, the most densely populated area in Canada, through which the heaviest volumes of hazardous chemicals are transported.

The chemical producers (like Dow or CIL) basically maintain that they did not establish the routes nor do they determine the volumes of hazardous chemicals which are transported. Therefore, they say, it is not up to them to analyze the risks or to decide whether the risks are acceptable. Obviously Canadian society thinks that they are acceptable. Nonetheless, the chemical producers do claim that they are vitally concerned with safety. And it is they who choose the mode of transportation. One wonders, then, how they can make their choice without comparing the risks of different modes. For example, should they not compare the risks of



transporting chlorine by rail with the risks of transporting it by road? Studies elsewhere have shown that, although the risk of an accident is lower if chlorine is transported by rail rather than by road, the risk of a disaster is significantly greater.

But the chemical producers also know that rail transportation is much cheaper. Perhaps this explains their reluctance to analyze the relative risks. Studies might place before them the choice between greater safety and greater cost-efficiency. While this is a choice which corporations have to make frequently, the risk at issue is rarely a large-scale disaster. If a study indicated that it is safer to transport chlorine by road, and they continued to transport it by rail, they could be accused of irresponsibility. But if they switched to the safer, more expensive mode, under present rules they would do so at their own expense. There would be few compensating advantages except that of not being held responsible for damages

resulting from low-probability, high-consequence accidents. Since, until recently, they could not be held liable in any case, they have stuck to a policy which allows them to maximize private profits and socialize public risks.

Neither have the railway companies (CPR and CNR) undertaken any studies which have the risks associated with the transportation of hazardous chemicals as an independent focus. They claim that this is the responsibility of governmental agencies like the Canadian Transportation Commission (CTC). The reasons for the railways' reluctance may be similar to those of the chemical producers. They can hardly be expected to do studies which indicate the greater likelihood of a disaster if certain hazardous chemicals are transported by rail. They acknowledge that there is always a trade-off between cost and safety. They admit also that the one factor that most increases the cost of railway transportation is special-handling, whether this means marshalling

cars in a special order, limiting train speed or length, or re-routing. This, I think, explains the willingness of railways to invest heavily in safety technologies and their unwillingness to undertake risk-analyses. The capital costs of hot-box detectors or roller-bearings can be written off over time. But special-handling regulations, which might be indicated by risk-analyses, could increase operating costs for years to come. If the railways refuse to incorporate the indicated special-handling into their operations, they too could be accused of corporate irresponsibility.

Generally speaking, government in Canada has also taken the position that an analysis of the risks associated with the transportation of hazardous chemicals is not required at this time. There seem to be a number of reasons for this commitment to crisis management rather than ethical evaluation. First, until recently the risks did not seem very great. Second, the responsibility for the regulation of the transportation of hazardous chemicals has been shared by two jurisdictions and by a number of agencies within each jurisdiction: the CTC, Transport Canada, Environment Canada, the provincial ministries of transport and of the environment. In a time of restraint these agencies which are being forced to reduce spending in other areas are understandably reluctant to undertake risk analysis.

Prior to the federal government's passage of the Act to Promote Public Safety in the Transportation of Dangerous Goods in 1980, the split jurisdiction made it impossible for Transport Canada to compare road and rail transportation risks. Though the CTC has begun to assemble information on rail transportation, the provinces have never gathered data on the routes, the volumes or the types of hazardous chemicals transported by road. What is most alarming is that, even now, the federal government (so I was told) has no intention of demanding that the provinces assemble this data, though Transport Canada is encouraging them to do so. This means that Transport Canada, the only agency in a position to compare the risks of transporting hazardous chemicals by road and rail, will not be undertaking the task. The province of Ontario, preoccupied as it is with adopting the new federal regulations, has no plan to establish the data base for road transportation which would make the comparison possible.

The result is that, in spite of the incident in 1979, the risks associated with the transportation of hazardous chemicals through such communities as Mississauga remain unanalyzed. Until they are analyzed we cannot even begin to determine whether these risks are acceptable. We cannot know if their distribution is equitable. We cannot judge whether special interests like the chemical producers and transportation companies unfairly benefit from the existing system. We cannot begin to ask the "trans-scientific" questions. It seems that those corporations which control our lives are unwilling to ask even "scientific" questions which are not geared to increasing the pace of economic life.

Larry Schmidt is a professor of religious studies at Erindale College.

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Forum

An open letter to the faculty association

We wish to comment on the faculty association's latest salary and benefits proposal.

We note with approval that the association proposes, for the first time, to include the University's "helots" — its "members of the academic staff on contractually-limited term appointments" — in the PTR scheme.

It is ironic, however, that at the same time the association is making salary demands which could be met only at the cost of sacrificing, regardless of need, those few limited term appointments that still remain. Inevitably, these demands must also imply catastrophic cuts in support for less favoured but no less vital constituencies — most notably, graduate students.

It is true, as the association contends, that the academic profession has lost ground in the past decade or so, if indeed ground is measured in dollars, compared to other professions.

It is also true, however, that individual professors in tenured positions (which by now means more than 90 percent in most arts and science departments) have suffered relatively little compared to the University as a whole. For while we were failing to get adequate increases, the University's budget has been effectively cut by the government in every year of the decade. Entire programs, as well as the traditional and indispensable primacy of the Faculty of Arts & Science, are now threatened by the cuts currently proposed by the administration. Yet this is the time that we choose for demanding what amounts to more than 20 percent more for faculty salaries (more than 17 percent across-the-board plus the usual three percent PTR)!

Is this justified by hardship? Well, perhaps for the very few now at or near the floors for lower ranks. But for the great majority of us, as we "Progress Through the Ranks" together, the average salary is actually not below but some 12 points above the CPI (base 1971) in 1980. This can readily be checked by adding three percent to the yearly percentage increase in each year over that period.

The comparisons offered to support the association's demands make a very weak case. According to table IV pro-

duced in the association's Nov. 17 *Newsletter*, the great majority of us are only a fraction of a point below the Ontario comparison group. If we got what we asked for we would be some 16 percentage points above.

According to the same table, the average amount by which Toronto is below the "Canadian comparison group" is a little over five percent. Differences in housing costs (particularly in the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia), and other costs and conditions of living make these figures negligible.

We should be looking for some more radical and more imaginative solutions to the present crisis. Here are two sample suggestions:

First, instead of adopting an inflexibly adversary stance in relation to the administration, why not offer them a temporary alliance — if only to put their doubted integrity to an operational test?

We could say: Let the total of PTR plus across-the-board increases match exactly the percentage increase of the government's grant; say, for just two years. But in exchange, let the administration guarantee the following:

- a junior position will be created for every position lost by retirement, death or resignation — not necessarily in the same department
- remembering those industries which were recently reported to have turned their fortunes about by the simple method of firing 300 middle managers (but not one worker: see the *Toronto Star*, Jan. 3, 1981), the administration will apply its favoured surgical methods to itself
- if after the two-year moratorium the government does not change its policies the administration will join the faculty in shutting down the University altogether while we all march to occupy Queen's Park. Or something

Second, since the association is so keen to stress that PTR should be treated as quite distinct from other salary increases, why not turn the whole of the available increase into PTR, and really use it as such? In this way we shall be more likely to keep or attract the best scholars in our community — the ones who, as we are occasionally told, are most likely to behave as if they were doing it just for the money.

If numbers must be the measure of the health of the University as a whole, the most important number is the faculty-student ratio, not the administrator-faculty ratio. Let the administration recognize this. But in exchange let the faculty acknowledge that their own worth as teachers and scholars might, for a limited period at a time of crisis, find other measures than a professional status perfectly indexed to dollars.

Ronald B. de Sousa
Tom M. Robinson
Department of Philosophy

Review fails to deal with findings of chiropractic study

The "Books" section of your Dec. 22, 1980 issue carries an unflattering assessment of a book on chiropractic ("Little to learn from chiropractor book"). While the review is replete with errors of spelling, of fact, and of grammar, its main shortcoming is its failure to interpret the book to your readers.

Chiropractic has been practised on this continent for most of a century. For all that time it has been locked in rancorous conflict with the medical profession. It is unfortunate that the published review is couched in this style of discourse, and hence fails to come to grips with the sociological findings of the study. Our purpose in writing was to escape from such rhetoric, and to try to explain the survival of chiropractic and particularly its current expansion.

Dr. Godfrey berates the authors for not providing a clear statement of the clinical efficacy of chiropractic. The book opens by indicating that sociologists are unequipped to provide clinical assessments, and such was definitely not the purpose of the study. Perhaps sometime doctors and chiropractors, who are at home in clinics, will together demonstrate the efficacy of their respective treatments, perhaps by demonstrating which can heal an ailing back more promptly. To date they have offered the public no such enlightenment.

Our purposes as sociologists lay in different directions. Since a large number of patients patronize chiropractors, we

could interview these to hear what they report about the effects of chiropractic care, the reasons they had gone to chiropractors rather than doctors (most had gone to a doctor first), for which troubles they go to doctors, and for which to chiropractors. We could also observe how chiropractors organize their offices to provide services and learn how they discipline their members, how they train students, and carry on continuing education. These and other matters are reported in the book.

We regret that the review you have published provides a one-sided account of the results of sociological research in health care. The University community deserves a more thoughtful review than the one published. A scholarly review would at least have compared our findings with those of the parallel study of chiropractors done recently for the New Zealand department of health, and thus help place the matter in its global perspective.

Merrijoy Kelner
Professor
Department of Behavioural Science

Oswald Hall
Professor Emeritus
Department of Behavioural Science

Ian Coulter
Assistant to the Vice-Provost
Health Sciences

Chiropractor book 'breaks new ground'

In a long tradition of the study of occupations, dominated by investigations of the traditional professions and industrial workers, the Kelner, Hall and Coulter study of chiropractors breaks new ground by studying a relatively unknown group of health professionals, and makes a distinguished contribution to the sociological study of occupations.

It is unfortunate, therefore, that you chose to have the book reviewed by someone with a narrow utilitarian notion of a book review. It is somewhat comparable to having a study of the philosophy of jurisprudence reviewed by a lawyer whose only interest in the book was in finding out how to get his client out of paying a traffic ticket.

Chiropractors, Do They Help? was not written to settle the clinical questions of chiropractic any more than *Boys in White* tells us how to treat disease. Rather these studies tell us a great deal about who enters these occupations; how they train;

how they work; and the social and general environment of their profession. The literature on chiropractors has been thin and written by practitioners or by those with a policy interest, by and large. Canada's Memorial College enjoys a fine international reputation and was clearly the place to launch the sort of scientific study of the occupation which Kelner, Hall and Coulter have done. In many scientific circles, the book is enjoying a critical success.

No reader interested in the organization and work of chiropractors should be deterred by the *Bulletin's* review. The book repays reading.

Lorna Marsden
Department of Sociology

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Reviewer makes unfair assessment of book

In reviewing the book, *Chiropractors, Do They Help?*, Dr. C.M. Godfrey makes the classic error of attacking a book for not being what he wishes it to be. He may wish to know more about the efficacy of chiropractic manipulation, but others, including myself, are more interested in the very kinds of questions addressed in this book.

Other aspects of the review also bother me. Comparisons made between chiropractors and medical doctors are viewed as "confrontational" simply because the evidence in the book appears favourable to the former. What is the evidential base for Dr. Godfrey's charge of "obvious prejudices"? This is a serious charge against one's colleagues, and cannot be sustained, at least in my reading of the book.

Finally, social scientists have produced data which would indicate that the average length of chiropractor visits, as noted in the book, far exceeds the average length of physician visits (as is also apparent to lay persons). This, together with a host of other factors described in the book (such as a work ideology which focuses on the person not the disease) leads most chiropractors to take a more

holistic approach to patients than do most medical doctors. From a sociological point of view this book provides stimulating insight into the varieties of health practitioner-client relationships; and this is an area of inquiry of considerable interest to lay persons as well.

In summary, I believe Dr. Godfrey has not fairly assessed or reviewed *Chiropractors, Do They Help?* Incidentally, the third author is Ian Coulter, not Jan Coulter, and the publisher is Fitzhenry and Whiteside, not Beaver Books. How much care was taken with this supposed "review"? I have to wonder why you did not ask a social or behavioural scientist to review this important book in the social and behavioural aspects of health care.

Victor W. Marshall
Department of Behavioural Science

The Bulletin stands corrected on the author's and publisher's names. The name of the author had a typographical error; the review copy was sent to us by Beaver Books, a division of Fitzhenry & Whiteside Ltd.
—Ed.

Computer situation 'close to scandalous'

We write an open letter to comment on the University's computing policy in the light of the recent exchange of communications between Professor George Luste and President James Ham. We should make clear immediately that we agree with Prof. Luste in his criticism of the University's decision-making in this area and concur fully with his claim that millions of dollars have been spent in wasteful ways: we would guess his estimate of the waste may be conservative — and it continues. In our view the whole situation has been for some time close to scandalous.

The letter of Prof. Luste and the statement of the President represent the surfacing of a dispute that has for several years been submerged in committees and petitions. A central part of the argument concerns the extent to which the University's computing should be done in decentralized special-purpose facilities, as opposed to trying to do most of it in an enormous central multi-purpose computer. Some of us have argued very strongly that with a large degree of decentralization (i) much more adequate academic computing services would become available, and (ii) very large cost reductions would result.

In the course of 1977-78 the chemistry and physics departments were able to establish beyond doubt the truth of this proposition for their scientific computing and their two facilities have been enormously successful additions to those of medicine, zoology, etc. But we were also arguing at that time that the principle was undoubtedly correct for a very much wider range of academic computing and urging that a serious study be undertaken of the academic computing needs with a view to ascertaining the most productive and fruitful distribution of resources. Only such a study could lead to a rational growth, in our view (or indeed disprove our contentions). In particular we urged that no major central-computer acquisition, such as that of the 3033, should be made before such a study, since the huge expenditure involved would clearly preempt the possibility of a more flexible response to the University's needs. It was clear at that time that there was no urgency about such an acquisition, since the IBM 370-165 then in use was highly underutilized and growth of the use was slow, while a major proportion of that use was about to be removed to the chemistry and physics computers.

The administration sought to defuse this dispute by seeking the advice of an external consulting firm, as mentioned by President Ham. The role the consultant played turned out to be quite different from that we expected and that implied by the President's statement. We had been given to understand that this firm would examine the contentions of both sides in the dispute and carry out at least a part of the required study of the computing needs of the University and of a variety of ways in which they could be met. We don't know what instructions the firm was given but it is certain that no such study of the alternatives took place. This was pointed out in a letter which one of us sent to the provost, Donald Chant, Sept. 29, 1978.

That the consultants did not consider decentralizing alternatives is borne out by the fact that their report (obtained by us after stiff resistance from Simcoe Hall) lists under "equipment alternatives" only large and expensive machines such as the 3033 and the Amdahl 470-V6. The University proceeded to acquire the IBM 3033-U (annual hardware cost \$1.3 million). For much smaller sums breathtaking amounts of academic computing

could be made accessible on smaller computers that users could afford; instead we still have monster machines sitting largely idle because one cannot afford to use them. That is money thrown away.

We comment briefly on the way in which decisions on computing are carried out in the University. Our hope was to improve the computing services and to save the University substantial amounts of money and the directions we advocated were certainly not particularly absurd — indeed we could demonstrate the benefits where a detailed examination had been done. Under these circumstances, we expected from UTCS and the computer establishment at least an enthusiasm to explore the possibilities. Instead we found (with but few exceptions) closed minds and an adversarial posture.

The record since that time is also a sorry one. The President's Advisory Committee on Computer Facilities & Services is the only committee which can effectively monitor developments at UTCS and elsewhere and propose policy to the administration: it was not convened from April 1978 to March 1980! During that time the style at UTCS was consolidated by many major developments, including the acquisition of the twin-3033-N configuration, a start on VIVA, etc., all without effective scrutiny. Now that the committee has been reconstituted it is something of a rump parliament, since the critical voices have been all but eliminated. (The chemistry department [which after all operates one of the largest individual computer facilities on campus] requested representation and was refused.)

What is to be done? We continue to believe that large sums could be saved annually from the computer expenses, while providing better computing. To do this requires investment in planning from the University. And it undoubtedly requires a UTCS which sees its role very differently: probably stripped of much of its giant hardware in favour of smaller equipment to handle residual needs and functioning principally as a service and advice organization for a wide variety of

Continued on Page 16

Puzzling item

Your readers may with some justice be puzzled by the item on page 5 of the *Bulletin* (Dec. 22, 1980) headed "New chairman of Latin American Studies committee", which I understand was based on an Erindale College press release. Professor Raby is not a new appointee: he was appointed to the post of chairman of the centre's Latin American Studies Committee in the spring of

1980 by the centre, which provides his committee with a small budget, and his appointment, along with the names of the chairmen of the centre's six other interdisciplinary committees, was published in the centre's *Prospectus 1980-81* (which appeared in mid-June).

Robert Spencer
Centre for International Studies

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other installations. There is an honourable role to be filled here but it will not prove easy to obtain such a reorientation.

Professor Luste urges the immediate freeing of computer subsidy funds so that each user can spend this money (on computing) as he sees fit. We were long ago assured that these monies would be freed: "The decision to remove the subsidy for research computing from UTCC and distribute it in other ways was made by the Governing Council on the recommendation of the Central Budget Committee." A major argument for this policy was that: "Freeing up of computer dollars would, in the long run, allow research workers to buy computing service from whatever source proved to be most effective and economical for them. This policy seemed likely to ensure that UTCC would itself operate efficiently and that users would not be tied to a service which was unsuitable for them." (We quote from a letter of G.E. Connell, then vice-president — research and planning, March 26, 1975.)

The policy was not implemented, but

in the long run the principle is surely right and those funds must be freed. To urge the immediate freeing of those funds as the sole step to be taken may be somewhat a counsel of despair, however. If that is all that is done a period of chaos may follow: while some users will indeed be able quickly to reap the benefits in better computing, others are likely to suffer serious dislocation during the likely collapse of UTCS and before new cost-effective facilities can be planned and procured for them. If everyone is to benefit, mechanisms for planning and implementation must be put into place. And there must be a willingness to require of UTCS the role that is needed rather than one of its own definition. These changes call for imagination and courage in our leaders.

There is better computing to be gained. There are very large sums to be saved. Does anyone care?

J.P. Valteau
S.G. Whittington
Department of Chemistry

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pleted applications must be returned to the Employment & Staff Development Section of the Personnel Department by February 6. For information call 978-6496.

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Tribute to Marshall McLuhan

A memorial tribute to Herbert Marshall McLuhan, who died on Dec. 31, will be held at Convocation Hall on Jan. 29 at 4.15 p.m.

Presiding will be Chancellor George Ignatieff and President James Ham.

Tributes will be given by Professor McLuhan's long-time colleagues, Reverend John Kelly, former president of St. Michael's, Claude Bissell, former U of T president and University Professor, and D. Carleton Williams,

former president of the University of Western Ontario and chairman of Ontario's Commission of Freedom of Information and Individual Privacy.

A full academic procession will precede the University tribute, which is open to the public.

John Tuttle, University organist, will perform during the ceremony.

The family will be in attendance.

In Memoriam

Richard Godfrey, professor emeritus, Faculty of Dentistry, Dec. 21, 1980.

Professor Godfrey was born in Listowel on Dec. 8, 1893. He received his DDS from U of T in 1916, his BSc (Dent) in 1943 and MSc (Dent) in 1946.

He served overseas in the Canadian Army Dental Corps in World War I. He was in private practice in Toronto from 1919 to 1936 and was a member of the Faculty of Dentistry from 1919 to 1960. A professor of prosthodontics, he headed the department from 1945 until his retirement in 1960 when he became professor emeritus.

Dr. Godfrey was a past president of the

Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario and the National Dental Examining Board of Canada. He was a life member of the Ontario Dental Association, the Canadian Dental Association and the Toronto branch of the Academy of Dentistry and an honorary life member of the Canadian Academy of Prosthodontics and the American College of Dentists. He was also a contributing editor of the Journal of Prosthetic Dentistry.

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